The People's Korea

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Secretary Kim Jong Il Guides Light Ind., Construction Work

Speaking at meetings for guidance in producing mass consumption goods and constructing big-scale facilities such as stadiums or "palaces" for children, Secretary Kim Jong Il praised workers for contributing toward elevating the living standard and told the buildings to meet Korean people's "modern aesthetic tastes."

Accompanied by officials concerned, he expressed satisfaction over the qualities and diversities of goods, including clothes, shoes, kitchen utensils, school things, etc. which were selling at direct sales stores in Pyongyang.

They were named "August 3 mass consumption goods" after the date when Mr. Kim gave working guidance on August 3, 1984 to daily necessaries shops, service workteams, and home workteams who were engaged in turning them out.

A small number of housewives living in the neighborhood, for example, form a "housewives' workteam" and make goods with their own ideas and creativity.

During the guidance, emphasis was put on taking measures for expanding this method of production to a level of mass movement.

In another round of his intensive work, he examined miniatures and layout of completed Silicate Dwelling Houses, indoor stadiums planned for the Angol Sports Complex in Mangyongdae, a students and children's palace and a planned Central Zoo, and said that small villages as well as major cities should be built better by building those "monumental edifices" on "a modern line."

In addition, Mr. Kim underscored the importance of constructing well-planned road networks, footbridges and embankment roads along the Taedong River.

DPRK: Tokyo Summit U.S. Political Tool

A DPRK foreign ministry spokesman decried the economic summit of the seven Western industrial nations, May 4-6, saying that it was nothing but a political tool for backing U.S. policy.

The summit leaders announced their intention to make efforts to create a suitable climate for N-S dialogues. They also expressed their desire to make the Olympic Games a success and said that they would press for separate entry into the United Nations.

In the statement issued on May 8, this was said to "distort the facts", and further U.S. objectives, which are to "perpetuate the division of Korea."
(See statement on page 2)

Dialogues were suspended because of the massive "Team Spirit" 86 military manoeuvres. However, Washington and Seoul have vowed to continue with drills of this kind.

The statement said that the attendants of the summit closed their eyes to "such stark facts" and noted, "If they truly desire to see the smooth holding of the N-S dialogue, they should have required the U.S. and south Korean authorities not to hold the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercises any more."

The statement also added that the summit's solution to the Olympic problem was nothing more than an American scheme to keep Korea divided for its use as a colony and a military base.

The statement condemned the summit's commitment to achieving simultaneous entry into the U.N., saying that hightened tensions on the peninsula are "not because the north and the south are outside the U.N., but because the U.S. keeps occupying south Korea and persists in the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres against our Republic."

The very fact that summit put the Korean problem on its agenda was evidence that attempts were being made to bail out Chon's rule from "political crisis," it said.

Pyongyang Joins IMO

PYONGYANG May 6 (KCNA) – The DPRK has been admitted to the International Maritime Organisation.

Eighty-Six countries, or two-thirds of the member states of the organisation, supported its admission in the vote which was carried out in accordance with a decision of the 54th session of the council of the organisation.

The DPRK became member state of the organisation when its government deposited the document approving the convention of the organization with the U.N. secretary general on April 16 this year according to the procedure of the entry into the organisation.

DPRK Claims Boat Sinking Premeditated

At the 435th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on May 6, twelve days after the south Korean forces sank a peaceful fishing boat from the DPRK with the loss of two lives, a senior delegate from Pyongyang denounced the sinking as "planned and intentional."

He also said that the attack on an unarmed boat was premeditated as part of "the new provocative manoeuvres and the anti-communist conspiracy" of the U.S. and south Korea.

The meeting was called by the DPRK originally for April 30, but Washington which have operational control over the south Korean army declined the offer in what Pyongyang said was "delaying tactics."

In reference to Seoul's claim that the boat was an armed spy ship sent to gather information for a "southward invasion", he said, it is the south's obsession with spying that results in these paranoid claims.

The delegate, saying that the attack was a wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement and International Law, condemned the provocative move as heightening tensions in the peninsula.

Pol. Reform Drive Accelerated in Masan; Police Interferes in Inchon

Tens of thousands of people gathered on May 10 at a sports complex in Masan to hold a rally to inaugurate the Masan branch of the signature campaign for a constitutional revision, sponsored by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

The participants in the rally wore yellow jackets and carried yellow placards such as were used by the Philippine people in opposing the Marcos dictatorial regime.

Students of Kyongnam University in Masan separately held an anti-"government" rally outside the campus that day.

Some 20,000 or more anti-"government" demonstrators staged a 1.5km march through the streets to the NKDP regional branch after the rally, chanting anti-"government" slogans, including "Down with dictatorship."

Thousands of Masan's 460,000 residents watched from curbsides and roofs and in the packed streets, where they were often indistinguishable from the protesters.

Kim Yong Sam, standing advisor to the No. 1 opposition NKDP, in his speech at the rally said: "Today was a watershed, I think the mood here indicates that the government must change the constitution soon."

He asserted that Chon Du Hwan would not be able to escape an end similar to that of Marcos if he continues to turn a deaf ear to the demand of the people for democracy. "History makes no exceptions and this is the last chance (for Chon)," he said.

Referring to the latest visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to south Korea, he said, "He has left a big mistake behind him and his attitude is causing anti-American feelings to grow sharply among students, workers and intellectuals."

Kim Dae Jung, who was again barred from attending the rally, in a taped speech accused Shultz's visit to Seoul of having defended the Chon Du Hwan dictatorial regime.

Masan is a major region whose citizens played a remarkable role in the Pusan-Masan Popular Uprising in 1979

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Kwangju Anniv. Marked by Surge of Demonstrations

The surge of student demonstrations, much of them anti-American tone, have been marked recently by an unusual degree of radicalism, as they have for the first time in the history of their struggle hoisted a red flag at the top of a campus building.

On May 15, sporadic anti-"government" and anti-American demonstrations erupted at least 30 universities across south Korea, three days before the anniversary of the start of the bloody May 1980 Popular Uprising in Kwangju.

Some 4,000 students of Chonnam National University in Kwangju, about 200 miles south of Seoul, held memorial services for those who were mercilessly murdered by the Chon-led paratroopers in the uprising.

The students tried to march out of the campus after the rally, but were pushed back by police firing tear gas.

In Seoul, about 5,000 students took part in anti-"government" demonstrations and rallies at 12 universities that day.

At the private Yonsei University in Seoul, some 500 students staged on-campus demonstrations, chanting anti-"government" and anti-American slogans, such as "Punish those responsible for the Kwangju massacre", and "Drive out the U.S. who masterminded

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Kwangju Memorial Service Denied

A Christian minister is being taken away by a group of plainclothesmen in Kwangju on May 18. He was among about 50 ministers who were detained by police after they tried to hold a mass for those killed in the uprising 6 years ago in the city. (Reuter)

DPRK Foreign Ministry Denounces Tokyo Summit

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement of May 8 denouncing the Tokyo summit of seven Western industrial countries.

The summit well showed that it was flouted by the artifice of Nakasone under the baton of Reagan to be reduced to a political tool for covering and backing the U.S. policy of aggression and war, the statement says, and goes on:

According to joint documents issued at the end of the summit, its participants fully disclosed once again the imperialist and colonialist scheme to pursue the policy of "strength" against socialist countries under the cloak of peace and cooperation, and oppress and sacrifice Third World countries which have embarked upon the road of independent development.

What cannot be overlooked all the more is that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, while giving the "summarization of the summit" at a joint press conference, babbled that the summit decided to "support" the north-south dialogue on the Korean Peninsula and "make efforts for the creation of environment" for it, to "cooperate" and "help" for "success" of the 1988 Olympic Games and "confirmed" that "the entry of the north and the south into the United Nations" is "favorable in view of detente".

Such utterances of Nakasone are a jargon designed to distort the fact and mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

First of all, the Tokyo summit participants decided to "support" the north-south dialogue on the Korean Peninsula and "make efforts for the creation of environment" for it. But, why has the north-south dialogue been suspended today? It is precisely because the United States and south Korean authorities staged such largest-scale war rehearsal as the "Team Spirit 86" in defiance of our repeated warnings, and thereby deliberately aggravated the situation on the Korean Peninsula and brought it to the brink of war.

The north-south dialogue can never be held under the condition in which large-scale provocative military exercises are staged against the other party to the dialogue.

The United States and south Korean authorities openly announced in the "joint statement" released after the 18th "annual security consultative meeting" held in April that they would continuously hold in the future, too, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

The Tokyo summit shut its eyes to such stark fact and only decided to "make efforts to create environment" for the north-south dialogue. This revealed the hypocritic nature of the summiteers. If they truly desire to see the smooth holding of the north-south dialogue, they should have required the United States and south Korean authorities not to hold the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercises any more.

The Tokyo summit promised "cooperation" and "help" for "success" of the 1988 Olympic Games, and cried for the "entry into the United Nations" of the north and the south of Korea. This also is nothing but fully representing the design of the United States to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Originally, the decision to hold 24th Olympic Games in Seoul of south Korea is a product of the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The Tokyo summit's clamouring about "cooperation" with and "help" to the south Korean puppets trying to host the 1988 Olympic Games is nothing but backing the criminal manoeuvres of the United States to perpetuate the division of our country into "two Koreas" and keep hold on south Korea as its colony and military base forever.

Today tension is hightened on the Korean Peninsula and Korea has not yet been reunified. This is not because the north and the south are outside the United Nations, but because the United States keeps occupying south Korea and persists in the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres against our Republic.

If the tension is to be relaxed on the Korean Peninsula, the fundamental question of the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea should be solved before clamouring about the question of the "entry into the United Nations".

If this question is solved and Korea reunified, she will enter the United Nations any time.

Why did Nakasone work zealously this time, availing himself of the chairmanship of the Tokyo summit, to bring the "situation on the Korean Peninsula" before the summit in accordance with the script of the United States and inveigle Western countries in supporting the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppets? This is aimed to save the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique floundering in a serious political crisis by giving it a shot in the arm.

It is also aimed to cover up the aggressive policy of the United States toward Korea and the nature of the Japanese reactionaries who are in collusion with the United States.

The government of our Republic resolutely rejects the fact that the summit of Western countries, taken in by the trick of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, decided to back their criminal moves to perpetuate the division of Korea and increase the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula.

In order to ease the tension and preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula and realise the peaceful reunification of Korea, the United States must withdraw from south Korea, taking along its aggression forces and nuclear weapons, and cease interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The United States and Japanese reactionaries must stop seeking a permanent division of Korea and following the policy of war and no one must support the aggressive forces of the United States and Japan in such aggressive moves.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will never tolerate the scheme of the splittists at home and abroad to perpetuate the national division but achieve without fail the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving people of the world.

Problems Raised in the Enforcement of Joint Venture Law (3)

(Continued from the No. 1,288 issue)

Low Income Taxes for Foreigners

Standard of Wages

Chu: It is an extremely important problem in managing a joint venture and for the living of its employees what should be the remuneration for their labor.

There is provision stipulating this problem in the Joint Venture Law or the regulations relative to its enforcement, excepting that it is only stipulated that labor should be managed and utilized according to a contract between the both sides in a joint venture.

Therefore, both side should make a decision on a proper wage standard, taking into account the profitability of a joint venture and other conditions generally.

Foreign employees in joint ventures should pay income tax for income from remuneration for their labor according to the Law on Income Taxes for Foreigners Employed by Joint Ventures.

Easily Understandable Tax Rate

Q: Would you explain the Law on Income Taxes for Foreigners Employed by Joint Ventures more in detail?

Kim: It is stipulated in the Law on Income Taxes for Foreigners in the DPRK that it imposes the income tax on foreigners who get income within the territory of the DPRK.

That is, if foreigners get income within our territory, irrespective of their place of residence, they should pay income tax.

There are two kinds of foreigners' income on which income tax is imposed.

One is income from remuneration for labor.

By its nature, this is limited to a natural person of a foreign country.

The other is income from royalties for inventions, technical documents and technical knowhow.

This is income for royalties from all sorts of industrial property, technical documents and technical information.

By its nature, all this kind of income is applicable to all foreign person and corporations.

The tax rate for income from remuneration for labor is as follows:

A person who gets a monthly salary of less than 500 won (4 won is approximately $2.5) is exempt from tax payment; 5 percent for income from 501 won to 2,000 won, 10 percent from 2,001 won to 4,000 won, 15 percent from 4,001 won to 6,000 won, 20 percent from 6,001 won to 8,000 won, 25 percent from 8,001 won to 10,000 won and 30 percent for 10,000 won and above.

A 20 percent tax rate is applied to income from royalties including industrial property, technical documents and technical knowhow.

The law on Income Taxes for Foreigners Employed by Joint Ventures is characterized by the following two points: The tax rate is extremely low and it is simple and plain. No tax is imposed at all on any income other than the above-mentioned two kinds of income.

Prevention of Double Taxation

Chu: Income tax payments by foreigners should be deducted from their income paid by paying organizations or enterprises to the state financial organs.

The state financial organ, upon payment of income tax, issues a certificate of income tax payment to foreigners. Organs and enterprises to pay income to foreigners, in paying income to foreigners, should simultaneously issue a certificate of tax payment.

Foreigners can avoid double taxation if they submit the certificate of tax payment issued by the state financial organ of the DPRK to the tax organ of their own countries.

Our country, in the future, will conclude agreements on prevention of double taxation with foreign countries.

The Unhasu (the Milky Way) Restaurant in Pyongyang, which is a joint venture with a trade company in Japan.

2 Kinds of Bank Accounts

Q: Would you tell me about the method to open an account with the bank for joint ventures and financial transaction relations including procedures for settlement of accounts for goods, accounting currency unit and foreign currency remittance.

Kim: The Joint Venture Law and the regulations relative to the enforcement of the law stipulate the two ways to open accounts with the bank for joint ventures.

One way is for a joint venture to open accounts in foreign currency and Korean currency with the trade bank of the DPRK or the banks designated by the trade bank.

Joint ventures receive all revenues and make all expenditures in foreign currency, including proceeds from goods marketed through the trade organizations in our country, only through foreign currency account with the bank.

They settle accounts in Korean currency for the goods which are purchased through the commercial networks of our country and all sorts of charges.

Joint ventures can receive interest according to the rate of interest set by the trade bank for the foreign currency balance with the bank.

The other way to open an account with the bank is for joint ventures to open accounts with foreign banks by mutual agreement. The parties concerned can open accounts for joint ventures with banks in one or more countries so far as their foreign dealings are concerned.

They can get a loan from banks in our country or foreign countries, if they run short of foreign currency in the course of business operations.

These legal regulations are a legal expression of the DPRK's policy of actively encouraging the management activities of joint ventures.

According to the provisions of the regulations, accounting by joint ventures is to be made in Korean currency in principle. However, accounting can also be made in foreign currency by agreement of the parties concerned. Revenue and expenditure in Korean currency are converted on the basis of a proper exchange rate fixed by the trade bank.

The Joint Venture Law of the Republic and the regulations stipulate procedures for remittance, too, in a way very favorable to the parties concerned and foreigners who work in joint ventures.

(To be continued)

–from "Muyok (trade)", a Korean magazine–

Central Rally on 50th Birthday of Assn. of Restoration of Fatherland

A central meeting was held on May 4 at the February 8 House of Culture to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF) personally formed by the President Kim Il Sung on May 5, 1936.

Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice President of the DPRK, delivered a report at the meeting.

He said: Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland 50 years ago in the dark period of the Japanese imperialist rule when the ordeals of our nation were in the zenith, and realized the whole nation's united front under the banner of resistance against Japanese imperialism. This was an epochal event which holds a particulary shining place in the history of anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our country.

The reporter went on:

The ARF was a permanent united front organisation with the one and only programme and statute and an independent organisational system based on the principle of democratic centralism, and a powerful mass-based underground revolutionary organisation of a nation-wide scale which struggled to carry out the cause of national liberation by the united efforts of the whole nation, taking the immortal Juche idea as the guiding principle.

Thanks to the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the anti-Japanese national united front movement of our country was placed on the high stage of realizing the firm unity of the whole nation with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the centre, relying on the powerful permanent organisation, and the united front movement successfully expanded and developed on a whole-country and the whole-nation scale, in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle and with preparations for the founding of a party.

The founding of the association gave an impetus to the expansion and development of the international anti-fascist people's front movement which had been brought to maturity at that time and greatly encouraged the world people's struggle against fascism and imperialism.

The reporter pointed in detail to the fact that after founding the APF Comrade Kim Il Sung wisely organised and led the work to rapidly increase its network and to expand and strengthen the anti-Japanese national united front movement throughout the country, and to the imperishable exploits performed by the association for the restoration of the fatherland.

Our people's desire to achieve national liberation and build a rich and powerful, sovereign and independent state under the banner of national liberation has been brilliantly realized in the northern half of Korea but has not yet been realized throughout the country, he said.

Pointing out that the U.S. set it as the basic strategy of their Korean policy to create "two Koreas" by freezing the division of the country and are trying to realize it, the reporter went on:

In trying to have the Olympic Games held in south Korea, they seek to keep one Korea, one nation divided into "two Koreas," "two nations" forever, bridge over the crisis of the colonial military fascist rule driven to bay and hold in check the democratic action of the people.

To all intents and purposes, south Korea is unfit for the Olympic Games. It is unthinkable for men of reason to hold the noble Olympic Games in an unstable place where powder smell is reeking due to ceaseless military exercises, political confusion continuing owing to the struggle of people and students against the fascist rule and acquired immune deficiency syndrome and other contagious diseases are prevalent, constantly threatening the lives of people.

We will not allow any scheme to keep our country divided into "two Koreas" forever but resolutely struggle against it.

The United States must stop encouraging the Chon Du Hwan group whose days are numbered in south Korea, take an early step to withdraw its aggression forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea and accede to our proposal for tripartite talks.

DPRK and GDR Affirm Ties Against Aggression

As military officials from Berlin made a 9-day visit to Pyongyang where they had a series of high-level talks and received orders and medals, the two countries recorroborated their cooperative relations in preparation for repulsing possible offensives by outside forces.

Lieutenant General Klaus Ditaer Baumgarten, one of delegates of the GDR National People's Army and Border Guards who visited the DPRK from April 29 to May 7, emphasized on May 6 after inspecting Panmunjom that they "will always stand firm on the side of the Korean people as comrades-in-arms in the common struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the cause of socialism and communism."

The delegation was headed by Vice Minister of National Defence of the GDR and commander of the army Colonel General Horst Stechbart.

From the DPRK side, Colonel General Pak Jung Guk expressed its commitment at a welcoming banquet to such mutual help, saying that his country would endeavour to cement "cooperative relations" between the two "in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation."

The 25-year valid treaty, signed during President Kim Il Sung's official trip to Berlin in 1984, states in Article 10; "The high-level contracting parties shall inform one another of and discuss the major international issues of common concern and other matters and take a joint action in the agreed spirit."

Article 8 reads; "They shall make all efforts to have the foreign troops present in south Korea totally withdrawn along with their nuclear weapons and all other military equipment and replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in order to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

On May 5, O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces had a talk with the delegation, and earlier on April 29 a meeting took place between it and O Guk Ryol, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

These talks proceeded "in a friendly atmosphere."

As a token of friendship, DPRK's orders and medals were awarded at a ceremony on May 5 to East German delegates, including Mr. Stechbart and Mr. Baumgarten, each the Order of Freedom and Independence First Class.

Gifts were presented to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il, while the visiting officials laid wreaths at the cemetary of revolutionary martyrs in the presence of Soviet and Chinese ambassadors as well as men of the two armies.

During their stay, banquets were held to honour the mission on April 29 and May 5, where speakers of the allied countries underlined the determination to struggle for peace and security of the world.

Pak Jung Guk in his speech said, "We highly estimate the GDR government and people for having advanced the proposal on establishing a nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone in Europe to defend world peace and security and various other peace initiatives and for having waged persistent struggles for its realisation."

In response to this, the head of the delegation expressed the belief that the Korean people would firmly defend peace from the moves of the United States in the eastern outpost, and added; "Together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries we will also firmly safeguard the Western outpost."

Measures for Environmental Protection Taken in DPRK

The Law on the Protection of the Environment was adopted at the 5th Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly which was held in Pyongyang from Apr. 5 to 7.

Environmental issues have been discussed throughout the world. In the industrial countries pollution is seen as the greatest threat to the environment, whereas in developing and underdeveloped countries poverty is seen as the greatest environmental problem.

It is a fundamental human right to be able to live in healthy surroundings, free from pollution. However, this can be achieved by international cooperation.

As a result of modern technology the harmony of man and nature has became difficult. The development of nuclear and biochemical weapons threatens the very existence of the planet.

Decentralized Businesses

In the DPRK efforts are being made to improve the environment, although pollution has not reached the levels experienced in other countries.

By international standards the River Taedong is still a clean river.

Generally speaking for a river to be clear, the BOD (biochemical oxygen demand) should be below 5 ppm and the DO (dissolved oxygen) should be between 7-10ppm. In the case of the River Taedong BOD is 1.36 mg per litter and the DO is 8.3 mg per litter well within international levels.

During times of high economic growth, environmental protection usually suffers. This has been the case in Japan where industrial pollution has had a devastating effect on both man and nature.

Korea is now going through a period of economic growth similar to that experienced in Japan and consequently the DPRK wishes to avoid many of the mistakes made by Japan.

Industrial output in the DPRK is expected to be 1,000 times greater than it was in the first year after the liberation. Environmental considerations are now being given precedence over economic ones.

During the period of post-war rehabilitation and construction, almost all factories and businesses were decentralized to prevent a concentration of industrial activity in one area. As a result of the Law of the Land adopted in 1977 a series of measures were introduced to protect national land.

The government agency charged with providing environmental protection has an important role to play in the DPRK. For instance, when a factory is built, it receives strict screening from the Central Hygenic Epidemic Prevention Commission and the National Hygenic Examination Institute in regards to location and various forms of pollution ranging from noise to water and air pollution.

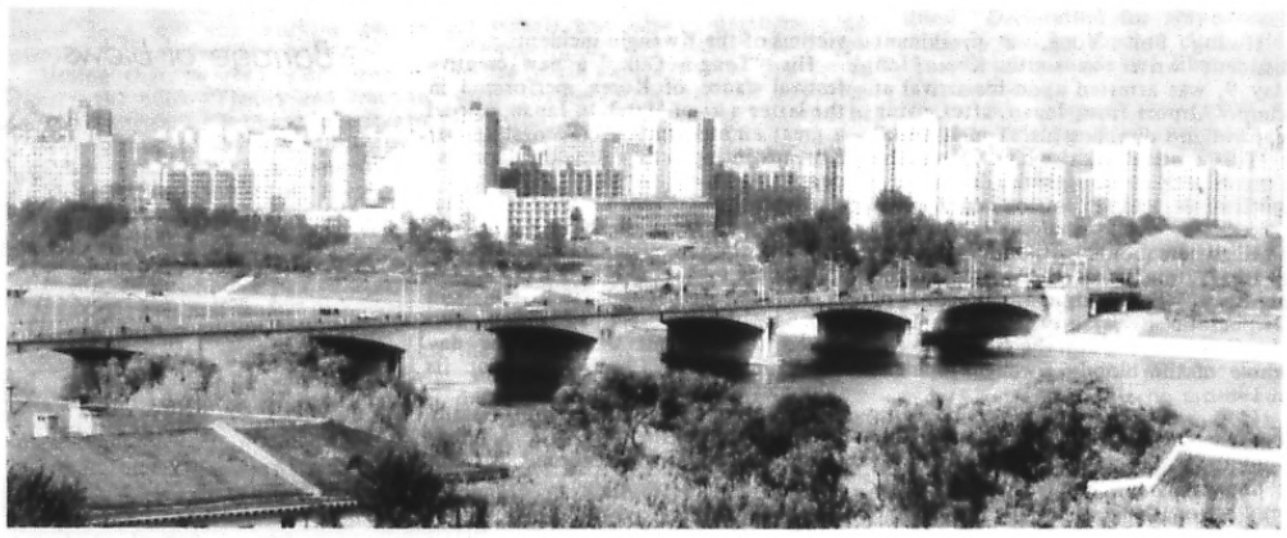
The currently adopted Law on the Protection of the Environment will enhance existing measures to preserve the environment in the DPRK.

Protection of Environment Pyongyang Style

Long range measures to protect the environment are evidenced by the way city construction is controlled. Industry and agriculture are well balanced. Differences between central and local areas are small. For instance, Pyongyang's green zone is about 48 square meters per person, whereas Tokyo's is 3.06 sq.m's, Washington's is 45.7 sq.m's, New York's is 19.2 sq.m's and London's is 30.4 sq. meters.

Roads in Pyongyang are mostly 100 meters wide, many with roadside trees and promenades. The major forms of transport are the underground and the trolley bus. Water supply and drainage are of a high standard and central heating districts reduce domestic pollution.

Individual consciousness concerning environmental protection must be raised. In the DPRK after the war, every person planted 10 trees and has cored for them since. This has resulted in the saying that Pyongyang is "a city in the park."



Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, is called "the city in the park."

Rodong Sinmun on Shultz's Seoul Visit

Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) – The south Korean trip of Shultz was to justify the policies of aggression and war, keep south Korea under U.S. military occupation and foster division and shore up dictatorship in its crisis, declares Rodong Sinmun today.

A signed commentary of the paper titled "How Long Will the Injection Last?" says:

The talks held by U.S. State Secretary Shultz with the south Korean puppet foreign minster in Seoul on May 7 had been arranged by the American patron to give the south Korean puppets a shot in the arm in their crisis.

Shultz called south Korea "a friend" and "an ally" of the United States and stated that there was no chance in the U.S. stand of "unshaken support" to it.

And he encouraged repression, saying south Korea is "a model" in "security and order."

Thus he himself confessed that the act conforming to the United States' "view of value" was not to seek democracy in south Korea but to trample it underfoot and encourage dictatorship.

Shultz preached "uselessness of democracy" by his malicious anti-communist outpourings.

This proved that he was, in actuality, a heinous enemy of democracy, though he was loud-mouthed about the political development in south Korea.

He again came out with the fiction of north's "southward invasion."

But this fiction is a brainchild of the United States for justifying its forces' occupation of south Korea.

His promise of "diplomatic support" to Seoul's hosting of the 1988 Olympics diclosed the sinister intention of the United States to abuse the games for its policy of south Korean occupation and splittist moves.

Shultz protested that the south Korean situation is quite different from that in the Philippines where Marcos was ousted.

He sought in this to defend the Chon Du Hwan dictatorship in south Korea.

He also attempted to mislead public opinion with his hypocritic words that the United States "appreciates" and "supports" the south Korean authorities' "efforts for north-south dialogue."

The paper stresses:

The injection given by Shultz to the south Korean puppets will not last long.

The United States must clearly know that it cannot save Chon Du Hwan the dictator in his last hours from the crisis of destruction, any more than it could Marcos.

704,666 Signatures Collected

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party announced on May 3 that it collected 704,666 signatures for constitutional amendment as of May 3.

Announcing the data, Rep. Pak Kwan Yong claimed that the NKDP would be able to achieve its goal of gathering signatures from 10 million people within this year "as the people's zeal for the signature drive is increasing every day."

Land Mine Kills 3 Farmers

Three farmers were killed on May 11 in the sudden explosion of a mine while they were tilling land in Paju-gun, Kyonggi province in south Korea.

The mine went off allegedly because it was touched by the tilling instruments used by the farmers.

The three are Kim Hak Hun, 31, Lee Kon Yong, 36, both of whom died on the spot; and Han Ki Sop, 33, who died while undergoing medical treatment at a hospital.

Rev. Moon Supports Anti-Americanism

Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, chairman of the United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification (Mintongryon) and other dissidents on May 8 expressed their support to the anti-American struggles of students and workers, saying that "the all-people rally and the street struggle in Inchon led by students and workers clearly manifested a justifiable resolve as regards the dictatorial regime."

Their comment was made public in a press conference held in Seoul.

They said, "the government brands our group as the 'back-stage force.' But the Inchon rally served as a lesson in the sense that students and workers actively participated in the all-people rally, exercising their independent influence."

Pointing to the authorities' claim over "radical argument" and "extremist act", they declared, "this was a reflex action to the ever harsher repression by the government. The anti-U.S. and other assertions, a manifestation for national independence, must not be condemned as pro-communist."

That day, Mintongryon also issued a statement titled "Our stand on the present situation", which charged that the Chon junta was "pursuing a course for long-term office" by hatching a plot for a "grand conservative alliance" including even the "Yusin" remnants.

Mintongryon, which embraced 19 civil rights organizations under its wing, was formed in March last year as a liaison body among dissident bodies.

It publishes an organ paper titled "the Voice of Minjung."

Two Kims Hit U.S. While Stressing Cooperation with All Dissidents

South Korean opposition leaders Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam and Li Min U on May 8 agreed that they would seek to strengthen cooperation with the dissident forces including students, while maintaining an "admonitory posture" toward the United States.

Speaking as a spokesman for the three, Kim Yong Sam said, "There were radical slogans against the United States in the demonstrations in Inchon.

The U.S. government should know that the anti-American movement, if not righteous, will continue as long as it supports the military regime."

They also declared that they (the New Korea Democratic Party and the Council for the Promotion of Democracy) would cooperate with all dissident groups including "Mintongryon," known as the largest dissident organization.

Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam, co-chairmen of the CPD, and Li Min U, president of NKDP huddled together to discuss outstanding political issues, including the aftermath of the violent demonstrations in Inchon at the Plaza Hotel in Seoul.

As to the failure of the Inchon rally on May 3, Kim Yong Sam alleged, "the government had meticulously worked on a plan to obstruct the rally since long ago."

Kim told reporters, "we will achieve democracy by ourselves, but morally at least, it should side with our people."

Kim Dae Jung said that he believed many people would take part in future rallies by the NKDP as they would be conducted in the firm posture of opposition to violence, and dictatorship and with adequate criticism and warnings to the United States.

Meanwhile, the two Kims were angered by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's comment on Washington's continuous support to Gen. Chon Du Hwan during his visit to Seoul.

Kim Dae Jung on May 9 told Agence France-Presse that he was "astonished" by Shultz's assessment of the situation during the U.S. senior official's visit.

"His remarks are very disappointing to the Korean people, and I am concerned that this might fuel anti-U.S. feelings among students and dissident groups," Kim noted.

Kim Yong Sam commented that Shultz's visit failed to contribute to the south Korean democratization movement.

Kim stressed that the U.S. government should stop its "one-sided" support of the "military dictatorial regime" in Seoul.

He pointed out that anti-U.S. sentiment was mounting in the dissidents because of U.S. support of Gen. Chon.

S. Korea Tops World's Road Death Rate

South Korea has the world's highest road accident death rate, 34 times worse than Japan's and 25 times worse than the United States', the south Korean national police headquarters (NPH) said on May 8.

Last year 7,522 people were killed and 184,420 injured in 146,836 traffic accidents, according to the NPH.

It said that the death rate has been increasing in the past 10 years while other countries' rates have been dropping.

For every 10,000 automobils 18.3 people were killed there in 1985, a 168 percent increase over 1975. The rate in Japan was 2.0 (1984), the United States 2.7 (1982) and France 5.0 (1983), it said.

Recorder of Kwangju Uprising Missing After Arrest

Hwang Sok Yong, a prominant dissident writer in south Korea on May 9, was arrested upon his arrival at Kimpo Airport from Japan, after giving lectures and directing his "Tong-il Guk" in Tokyo and Osaka which shows the Korean people's struggle for democracy, unification and expulsion of foreign forces.

His whereabouts is still unknown.

He is famous as the writer of the political satirical drama, "Record of Democratic Resistance in Kwangju in May," portraying for the first time the whole of the bloody Kwangju incident in 1980.

It is well known among the south Korean students as a "hidden best seller."

It was immediately banned after publication.

He also has been advocating a movement to build a memorial for the victims of the Kwangju incident.

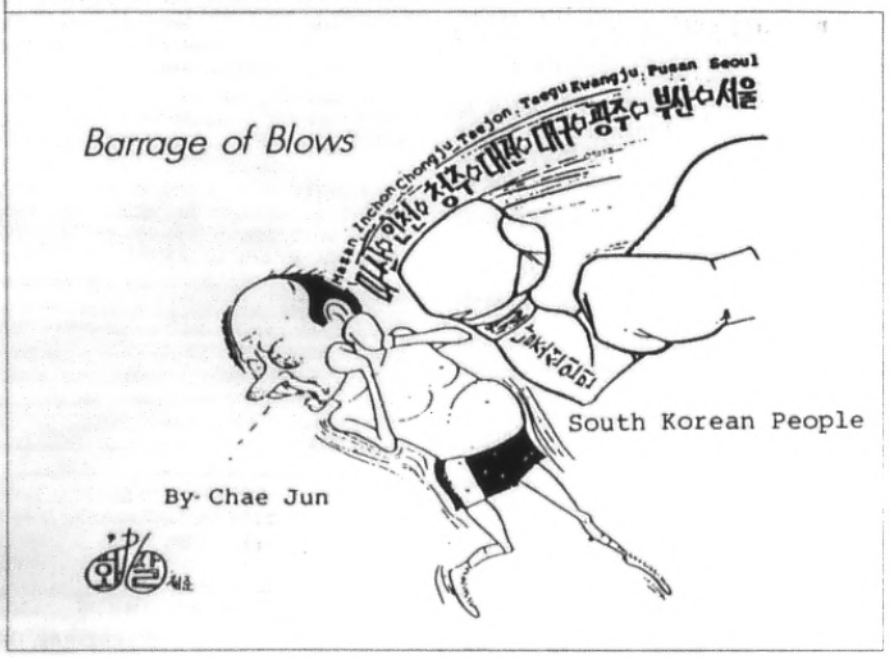
His "Tong-il Guk," a new creative festival dance of Korea, performed in the latter part of March in Japan, caused a great enthusiasm and approval among Koreans in Japan as well as the Japanese people.

Meanwhile, "the Council of Mass Culture Movement" in south Korea published a statement demanding Hwang's immediate release on May 12.

Korean intellectuals in Japan and Japanese intellectuals, 14 in all, also issued a statement on the same day condemning the Chon Junta for its inhuman act against him.

Earlier on May 10, a similar statement was published by "the Literary Council to Practice Freedom" in south Korea.

Hwang Sok Yong's profile and his article were introduced in the March 1, 1986 issue of the People's Korea.



Journalists, Buddhists and Farmers Unite for Democracy

They were right when 28 professors of Korea University on March 26 issued a statement, demanding constitutional amendment and democratization in south Korea for the first time since the opposition New Korea Democratic Party launched its signature-collecting campaign mid-February.

Hardly had the professors taken the initiative than their cause gained an unexpected ally.

As of May 10, some 1,300 professors and teachers throughout south Korea signed statements on political and campus issues, including the touchy subject of the constitution.

The NKDP battles for constitutional change in Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu, Taejon, Chongju, Inchon and Masan in recent months have apparently galvanized the people's desire for national reunification and democracy.

Now, the constitutional wave has reached not only teachers but religious groups, workers, youth, journalists and farmers.

Journalists there even expressed regrets for their "unfair" reports which have been favoring the authorities.

Even more significant is the fact that most of the statements support anti-American struggles by youths and students in parallel with demands for constitutional amendments.

Here are recent moves for democratization made by journalists, Buddhists, farmers and Christians.

Journalists

Four organizations, representing dissident writers, journalists, artists, and cultural activists, claimed in a statement that an anti-American posture is righteous when the United States opposes the realization of true democracy, the Korea Times reported on May 14.

The statement went on to say, "Our anti-American slogans are a natural expression of our national self-respect and self-reliance."

Meanwhile, reporters from Seoul's major newspapers, Dong-A Ilbo, Hankuk Ilbo and Choson Ilbo published declarations of conscience one after another, demanding press freedom, according to the Japanese mass-circulation daily Asahi Shimbun.

About 80 members of Seoul's most prestigious newspaper Dong-A Ilbo on May 8 said that they would carry reports without fear or favor.

They pointed out in the statement titled "Our determination about the current situation and press conditions" that they have failed to fulfill their duties as journalists under the authorities' exaction.

The statement also demanded an immediate end to "government" interference in the press, the reinstatement of illegally dismissed reporters, an end to illegal arrest, detainment and the forcible dismissal of reporters.

The statement adopted by reporters of Hankuk Ilbo on April 18 demanded the reinstatement of An Wi Sop, a member of the editorial office who left the daily last January because the Chon junta ordered the discontinuance of his popular cartoon "Tukobi" (toad) for its critical stand on the "government".

Buddhists

A total of 152 monks from south Korea's largest Buddhist order, "Chogye", joined in the struggle for constitutional amendment for the first time in Buddhist history on May 9, issuing a statement.

The statement demanded that democracy should be realized as early as possible to overcome a "crisis" in the nation.

It also pointed out the necessity of respect for human rights and the maintenance and development of tradition and culture.

"Unification of the divided fatherland should be achieved through consensus following free debates," it went on.

The young Buddhist followers said, the south "has never seen a democratic government, and has been placed under dictatorship."

Farmers

Farmers in south Korea also demanded constitutional amendment and hit out at the U.S., issuing a joint statement on May 13.

The statement titled "The assertion of 10,000,000 farmers" by the "Committee of Korean Catholic Farmers", the "Committee of Korean Christian Farmers" and the "Women's Committee of Catholic Farmers" declared that they "will widely struggle for a democratic constitution."

They also declared that "the U.S. is no longer our ally as it has driven 10 million farmers into ruin by forcibly ordering opening of the import market to crops and livestock for its own interests."

Christians

Members of the National Priests Corps for the Realization of Catholic Justice led by the Rev. Matthias Kim Sung Hun on May 6 protected students' stance on anti-Americanism and called for early realization of democratization in south Korea.

In a statement issued at Myongdong Cathedral, Seoul, they said that students' critical view on Korean-American relations "should be taken as acceptable on a national position."

The statement stressed that the self-immolation of two Seoul National University students and the death of worker Kim Se Jin are the responsibility of all people living today.

They maintained that the Chon junta should humbly accept the demands for democratization made among societies of students, workers and farmers.

The statement also mentioned constitutional revision, "biased" reporting by KBS and freedom of the press.

Meanwhile, the Practice Committee of National Clergy for Justice and Peace in south Korea expressed full support for the recent anti-U.S. struggle and demanded early constitutional amendment in their statement titled "The declaration of the national clergy for democratization."

The statement, adopted at their conference on May 6 and 7, insisted that "the people have a right and duty to oppose any foreign pressure or power contradictory to the interests of their nation."

Human Rights in S. Korea Have "Remarkably Deteriorated": Lawyers

The human rights situation in south Korea "remarkably deteriorated" during the second half of last year, with wholesale arrests of students, the seizure of publications and the use of police forces on the campuses, a report of the association of lawyers, titled "The human rights report of 1985," said on May 2.

This was the first report that generally analyzed and judged the conditions of human rights in south Korea though there had been some partial reports in the past as to infringement of human rights, published by opposition organizations.

The Korean Federal Bar Association released a report carrying cases of illegal detention, inhuman treatment of suspects during police investigations and repression of freedom of the press.

The report noted that Kim Kun Tae, former chairman of the Youth Alliance for the Democratization Movement, had suffered inhuman treatment during police inquiry, charged with violation of the "national security law."

The massive seizure of books and leaflets last May and the closure of the Silchon Munhak (literature for practice) Publishing Co. are some of the instances of restrictions on freedom of the press, the report also charged.

"Let's Inherit Spirit of Kwangju Uprising"

Pak Chong Jin, 21, wanted by police for a series of anti-"government" protests, spoke out anti-"government" slogans such as "Let's inherit the spirit of the Kwangju Uprising" and "Long live, struggle for national liberation" above a window ledge on the sixth floor of the library of Seoul National University on May 9.

He, Vice Chairman of Chamintu (the Struggle Committee for Liberty and Democracy), also distributed about 100 copies of an anti-"government" leaflet titled "Declaration for May Struggles."

He is tied by rope of cloth held by his colleagues inside the library to prevent his falling.

On the campus, about 500 SNU students celebrated an inaugural meeting for an action group called the "Special Committee for May Struggles."

After the rally, they staged an on-campus demonstration.

S. Korean Defector to Pyongyang Interviewed

PYONGYANG MAY 8 — Choe Gu Bong(36), a south Korean student, who came over to the northern half of Korea while studying at Waseda University as postgraduate was interviewed by home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on May 7.

Choe Gu Bong had been barely subsisting, keeping a small shop with his mother for 20 years in south Korea till he was conscripted into the puppet army.

After his discharge from it, he sold her property and entered a university with its help. By the good offices of a teacher who symphasized with him he went to Japan and majored in Japanese language at the post-graduate course of Waseda University before he came over to the northern half of Korea.

Pointing to the motive of his coming over to the north, he stressed that the south is a society under the neo-colonial domination of the United States.

He said that the miserable life of the south Korean people was not inherent but caused by the United States which wirepulls the south Korean rulers. I, therefore, longed for the society where our nation lives on a noble Juche basis and the working people enjoy an independent life, he said.

Noting that he read with deep emotion the book "Theory and Practice of Kimilsungism", "Brilliant Inheritance of the Cause of Kimilsungism" and "Modern Korea and Kim Jong Il", he stressed that while reading these precious books, he felt deep sympathy with the theory that a country and a nation should have a great leader and be directed by his guiding philosophy to advance along a right path and achieve prosperity.

Completely captivated by the Juche idea, a great idea and great doctrine, I felt a strong urge to see at an early date the north where the great idea has turned into a reality, and covered a long way to Pyongyang to be embraced in the bosom of the fatherland where there are the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the resepcted leader Mr. Kim Jong Il, Choe Gu Bong stressed.

Noting that as long as the present military "regime" is left intact in the south, it is impossible to put an end to the sacrifice and disasters of the masses of people and achieve democratic development, he said that all the people in the south earnestly hope that for an early realization of national reunification the military "regime" should be removed from the south.

The dark claws of the "security planning board" are stretched to all places where there are people of the south, he noted, and said: If they sense anything among students, officials of the "security planning board" take off them in secret to be penalized.

Pointing to the false propaganda of the rulers in the south these days that "southward invasion" is imminent, he denounced it as a trick for "security of power" and for deluding public opinion.

He further said:

The United States has developed nuclear weapons in the south not because of "threat of southward invasion" but in pursuance of its strategy against the north, the Soviet Union, that is, to realise its aggressive designs on the Asian Continent.

Stressing that the nuclear weapons and U.S. Forces must be taken out of south Korea, he called upon home and foreign reporters to widely propagandize to the world that the U.S. nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from the south and a nuclear-free, peace zone created there.

—Memoirs of Parents of the Detained Students in South Korea—

Even Though They Are against Our Wishes (1)

Since the beginning of the '80s, the student movement in south Korea has moved to a higher stage exhibiting its more radical and organized aspects. It has grown in size and quality. This can be clearly seen in the characteristics of their struggle for "Samminism"; defending independence, achieving democracy, and realizing national reunification. Also in their slogans against the U.S. and the Chon junta. Accordingly the parents of the arrested students have begun to join their struggle and have spearheaded the formation of the conference group for the release of the detained students. They are now playing a key role in the new "opposition organizations" in south Korea.

As from this issue we are going to serialize an article which appeared in the south Korean monthly magazine "Yosong Dong-A" under the title of "Even Though They Are against Our Wishes" (November issue): (Translation is ours...Ed)

South Korea's civil rights campaigner the Rev. Moon Ik-Hwan consoled the mother of a jailed student during a protest by dissidents and relatives of jailed student in front of a Seoul jail on April 11. They protested prison officials' maltreatment on jailed students.

"I have slept hardly more than 4 hours since my daughter was detained. Whenever I think my daughter, fair skinned, tall and well-made being maltreated in prison, I feel pain as if I, myself, were exposed to the cold of winter weather. Whenever I consider why my daughter who is wise enough, should experience such an ordeal, I wonder if we have lived thoughtlessly.

"We haven't paid attention to the reality of our country, but have been deeply engrossed in our own business.

"Young students couldn't but rise in a struggle in our place, I think. I can't sit still, so now I am working hard for the release of the detained students," commented Mrs. Li Chong Ja, as one of the parents of detained students. She is the mother of Li Chun, a senior majoring in German literature at Koryo University who was detained on charge of participating in the Kurogong Dan demonstration.

"When I was first told that my daughter had been detained, I was shocked and at a loss what to do. She was such a good girl that I could not believe such a thing should happen to me. ...She liked reading, and reads books even while watching TV.

"I believed her to be a good student because she went up smoothly from an elementary school to a university, showing good school records." From that time on, the life of Mrs. Li took a completely different course. She went to the Yongdongpo Detention Center for an interview with her daughter as often as she could, and attended court hearings without fail. On the other hand, she met the attorney for her daughter, and exchanged opinions with the parents of other detained students. Various new facts, agonies or hopes of her daughter, were gradually disclosed to her, especially during interviews with her daughter behind a window.

She Followed What She Had Been Taught by Her Mother

She came to realize that her daughter, who was given the awe-inspiring title of Chairman of the Struggle Committee for National Independence, was not an extremist or violent student but a student who was sincerely worried about the future of her own country. And finally she took part in a street demonstration. She came to this conclusion not because she thought what her daughter said was theoretically convincing but because her daughter had never told a lie.

In fact, it was she who taught and educated her children, and not her husband who had been abroad on business for a long time. She made her children, two boys and two girls, learn by heart the family precepts consisting of 6 articles: love your own country: thank your parents: love your brothers and sisters: use polite words and be honest. If her children told lies, she made them rinse their mouths, saying that their mouths got fouled because of their lies.

She was awakened to the odd reality that it was she who made her daughter a "dangerous student" because her daughter merely followed what she had been taught by her.

From that reason, Mrs. Li did whatever she could do, not only for her daughter but also for other detained students. She couldn't sit still, ignoring biased or distorted reports on those detained students.

Miss Li who appealed to a court of intermediate appeal after she was sentenced to one-year imprisonment, said in a letter to her family. "It is wonderful to be born in this world and to live up to one's own principles but it is unbearable for me to see people around me suffering for my own sake.

"...Father and mother! I am very sorry but at the same time I am full of thanks to you for having encouraged me so much even after I was sentenced to a prison term."

Voiceless Support in the Court

It is not rarely that the parents of detained students came to show sympathy with their children as in the case of Mrs. Li. This kind of change in the consciousness of parents can also be seen in the parents of students involved in the seizure case of the American Cultural Center.

At the first court hearing on July 15, parents of the students who occupied the public gallery, sang songs or called out slogans, wearing head bands or arm bands which carried slogans like "Don't call patriotic students reds", "Withdraw the draft system", "Don't apply the national security law to the defendants".

After all, the court hearing on that day was closed even before the court was declared open, and soon after the closure of the court, about 100 parents of the defendants staged a street demonstration.

Most parents of the detained students indicted for the seizure of the American Cultural Center, attended court hearings without fail and sent cheers to them from the public gallery.

Mr. Ham Jong Sok, father of Ham Un Gyong (senior at Seoul National University) who led the seizure of the American Cultural Center came up to Seoul from North Cholla Province, and attended a court hearing while staying in Seoul.

During his stay in Seoul, Mr. Ham was busily engaged in the work to win son's release, through such activities as interviews with his son, visits to organizations like the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, participation in students' meetings at Yonsei University.

In this process, he came to be sure of his son's innocence and rather, he was proud of his son. Mr. Ham said, "Our generation is to blame for the fact my son couldn't sit still to be a scientist.".

Mrs. So Ok Son, mother of the only girl student, Chon Jin Suk (junior at Yonsei University) who was indicted in connection with the seizure of the American Cultural Center, also said as follows, "I'm reflecting on myself, as I was only thinking that my daughter wouldn't participate in a demonstration". In the case of Miss Chon, she is supported not only by her parents but also by all her relatives. On the first day of court hearing, all members of her relatives' families came up to Seoul from their home town by chartered bus.

(To be continued)

Sports and Culture

Int'l Gymnastic Tournament

PYONGYANG May 4 (KCNA) – Korean gymnasts proved successful at the 29th International Gymnastic Tournament held in Ploiesti, Romania.

Won Chol Hwan carried off gold and cup in the horizontal bar in men's events.

Choe Gyong Hui placed third in the uneven bars and floor exercise in women's events.

Chinese Fencing Group In Pyongyang

PYONGYANG (KCNA) – The visiting Chinese fencing group gave the second exhibition performance on May 6 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

The players showed well various forms and peculiarity of the Chinese fencing with a long history, and enthusiastic, spirited and well-regulated movements.

The exhibition performance of the group will continue in Pyongyang and local areas.

Korean Popular Actress

PYONGYANG (KCNA) – The newly released feature film "A Schoolmistress" is now showing at Korean cinema houses, drawing large crowds.

This successful film tells a story about a schoolmistress who has devoted her all to the education of the younger generation for 40 years. The credit for the popularity of the film among working people goes, in no small measure, to People's Actress Chong Son Hwa who plays the leading part. She truthfully depicted the noble spiritual world of the heroine on a high artistic plane.

Chong Son Hwa made her debut on the screen in 1967.

She has starred in nearly 30 films since her first role as Ok Gum, the passionate girl joining the anti-Japanese struggle in the feature film "the First Assignment".

Multifarious is her characterization. In films of diverse themes including "Black Rose", "Wild Flowers", "A Story about Two Bereaved Families" and "Girls of a Fishing Port" she well portrayed a resourceful and bold counter intelligence officer, the woman of a bereaved family conscious of the duty of the time and the rising generation advancing in the van.

In the feature films "A Single Heart", "the Pledge Made That Day" and "Noble Life" she emerged as a popular actress by excellently representing the typical model of a woman member of the Workers' Party of Korea who fought resolutely in the period of the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War and the difficult postwar period of rehabilitation and construction, upholding the line and policy of the party.

A simple, yet experienced acting, delicate facial expression and an art of speaking every-day language – these are what is characteristic of her artistic representation.

She has been successful in all parts assigned to her. This is a fruition of her constant thinking and artistry training.

She became a Merited Actress in 1976 and a People's Actress in 1985.

(KCNA)

Chong Son Hwa, popular Korean actress (center) plays heroine in a newly released film "A Schoolmistress".

Nation's Heritage Being Neglected in South Korea

The Korean Peninsula is a well-known treasury of the relics and remains inherited from ancient times. Of them, prominent are antiquities from the Three Kingdoms; Koguryo, Paekche, and Silla. They are of the great value which attracts not only domestic specialists and archaeologists but those of the world.

In addition to the Three Kingdoms a lot of other relics have been found covering every period of ancient Korean history. Although these relics have been found in both parts of the peninsula, it is only in south Korea that they are being neglected.

The following excerpts are from an article printed earlier this year in Dong-A Ilbo. (Title and subtitles are ours... Editor)

172 relics vanish

In the grounds of the Unju Temple, located in the Mansan Valley in South Cholla Province, there are lots of precious Buddhist images and pagodas of great historical significance which are not being protected from the ravages of nature.

Although the Unju Temple has the largest number of stone Buddhist images and pagodas in the country, only some of its treasures have been designated as cultural assets and a general excavation has never been undertaken.

In this valley, known as the Chonbul-Chontap valley (thousand Buddhas and pagodas), there used to be 230 Buddhist images and 30 pagodas according to the town records of 40 years ago. But now only 70 images and 18 pagodas are left. The rest have been stolen and lost forever.

At the Songgwang Temple in the valley, Buddhist images and pagodas are scattered about under rocks or in the thick grasses.

On the mountain ridge, 200m up from the temple are two unique images known as the "lying Buddhas". They are carved into the shapes of a standing and a sitting image and are both 12m by 8m. Although they are the only ones in the world of their kind they are not protected or maintained.

Designated at last...but nothing has changed

Although these images are not as delicate or as refined as those of other temples they are totally different. Curiously, all the images have chipped noses as a result of a local custom which believes that the powdered rock from the noses enables women to become pregnant.

An ancient legend says that when King Hyogong governed Silla, a great priest named Dosun gathered rocks on Mt. Chondae and built them all on his own.

Furthermore he did it all in one night. When the first rooster called there were only two images left, which are still lying, even today.

Archaeologists have estimated that they must have been made in the 12th century, during the Koryo Period.

Seeing the unique and strange pagodas with lotus flower and lotus root shaped tilers, Song Chun Kyong, special member of the cultural asset standing committee said, "There isn't such a round pagoda in Southern Buddhism, much less, pagodas with lotus flower shaped tilers... where on earth did they come from?... The relics here attract attention from concerned people in India, Pakistan and Germany."

Twelve-meter-long images of the lying Buddha in the Songgwang Temple have been eroded by rain and snow as they are not given any protection by the authorities.

In 1984 the whole temple was designated as a historical spot, however, only three Pagodas and images were designated as treasures. There has never been an inquiry into this decision and the images still go unprotected.

As a result ancient tiles are scattered like pebbles and some of the images have fallen down and broken into two or three pieces. Cables have been installed in front of some pagodas further detracting from the place. Famous lotus shaped pagodas are supported by their fallen tiles at random. The relics are on the verge of destruction and many of them are easy to steal.

Li Pop Chin, 40, mother superior of the nunnery woefully said, "The whole estate used to belong to others. We bought 10,000 *pyong* although there are 20,000 more still to be bought. Several years ago, we found a gilt bronze image of Buddha under some rocks. There is a general excavation needed as well as cleaning work."

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (May 3-15)

May 3
* An economic delegation of Korea headed by Kim Jong U, Vice Minister of external economic affairs for a visit to Italy.

May 5
* A delegation of scientists of the Hamhung Branch of the Academy of Sciences headed by its Director Li Sung Gi for a visit to China.
* A delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Pak Sung Sop for a visit to the maritime territory of the USSR.

May 6
* A delegation of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea led by Choe Yong Hwa, First Vice Chairman of its Central Committee for a visit to China.

May 10
* A Korean writers delegation headed by Sok Yun Gi, Director of the April 15 Literary Creation Staff for a visit to the USSR.
* A delegation of the Korean Film Workers' Union headed by Chu Jong Il, Vice Chairman of its Central Committee for a visit to the USSR.
* A delegation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity to attend the 14th Session of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization scheduled in the USSR.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Vice Chairman of its Central Committee Ryu Gwan Jin for visits to Romania, Poland, and Hungary.

May 14
* A Rodong Sinmun delegation headed by its Editor-in-Chief Li Song Bok, for a visit to the USSR.
* A government delegation of Korea headed by Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade for a visit to Guyana.
* A delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea headed by Chairman of its Central Committee Pak Su Dong for visits to Bulgaria and Poland.
* A delegation of the Central Scientific and Technological Information Agency headed by its Director Li Dong Gwan for a visit to the USSR.

May 15
* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Li Hui Uk, Editor-in-Chief of Kangwon Ilbo for a visit to China.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (May 2-16)

May 2
* Mancharious Frank Chitambala, Chief Political Adviser to the General Secretary of the United National Independence Party of Zambia.
* A social scientists' delegation of Ferguson College, India, headed by its Rector P.L. Gadgil.
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of the Lagos State Branch of the Nigeria Union of Teachers.

May 5
* A delegation of the "Asian Peace Boat" of Japan consisting of over 200 representatives and personages of various circles with Iwai Akira, Chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.
* A party workers delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by Stefan Zawodzinski, Chief of the Agricultural Department of the Central Committee of the PUWP.
* A delegation of the Central Council of the Organization of Defence Assistance of Bulgaria headed by its Chairman Georgi Kostov.
* A delegation of the Soviet Pictorial headed by its Assistant Editor-in-Chief Izrail Lyadov.
* A Soviet movie delegation headed by Yuri Nikolski, Chief of the General Planning and Economic Department of the State Film Committee of the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the State Library of China headed by its Deputy Director Xie Daoyuan.
* A delegation of the Zeit Im Bild Publishing House of the GDR headed by its Deputy Director Wolfgang Keller.
* A Malagasy delegation for the study of the Juche idea.

May 9
* A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions led by Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee and President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.
* A delegation of the Hungarian Red Cross led by Chairman of its Executive Committee Janos Hantos.
* A delegation of the Bulgarian paper Otechestven Front headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kiril Panaitov.
* A Kyoto delegation for support to Korea's reunification and Japan-Korea friendship and solidarity headed by Yachiguchi Koji, General Secretary of the Kyoto District Council of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and General Secretary of the Kyoto Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

May 13
* A Nagasaki prefectural friendship delegation headed by Takada Isamu, governor of Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
* A Japanese trade union education and propaganda workers delegation headed by Mishima Shizuo, Director of the Department of Education, Propaganda and Culture of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.
* A delegation of U.N. University scholars headed by Vice Rector of the university Mushakoji Kinhide.
* A delegation of the Tokai television, Japan, headed by Suzuki Takashi, Representative Director of the Tokai Television Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.
* A delegation of the Central Party School of the Communist Party of China headed by Yang Beixian, permanent member of the school affairs committee and Deputy General Secretary of the school.

May 15
* Thongbai Thongbao, President of the Writers Association of Thailand.

May 16
* A delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany headed by Manfred Gerlach, Chairman of its Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the State Council of the GDR.
* A delegation of the People's Party of Costa Rica headed by Eduardo Mora Valverde, Deputy General Secretary of the party.
* Kamal Hassan Mansour, Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, who is a Special Envoy of His Excellency Colonel Moammer El Gaddafi.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (May 6-13)

May 6
* An agreement on cooperation between the Central Committee of the Korean Architects Union and the Architects Union of the GDR and a 1986-87 plan for cooperation between them were signed in Pyongyang.

May 7
* A protocol on the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty on the boundary lines of the economic waters and continental shelves between the DPRK and the USSR was signed in Moscow.

May 12
* An agreement on cooperation between the foreign language press group of the DPRK and the Zeit Im Bild Publishing House of the GDR was signed in Pyongyang.

May 13
* A 1986-1987 working plan for cooperation in health services and medical science was signed in Pyongyang between the governments of the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

(KCNA)

Chon-Controled TV under Fire

While trying hard to elude snowballing challenges by the 10 million signature drive for constitutional amendment which has found appeal among increasing numbers of people, drawing an unexpectedly large number of supporters to successive rallies, the south Korean authorities now have to deal with opposition's criticism of biased news reports released by one of TV stations under Chon's firm grip.

Here is an article from Far Eastern Economic Review dated May 8, which describes a new form of democracy-seeking actions in south Korea:

South Korea's state-owned TV network, Korea Broadcasting System (KBS), is under fire. It has been attacked in the print media for its heavy pro-government reporting and its practice of taking subscription fees as well as advertising revenue. The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and Christian groups have voiced similar objections and are mounting boycotts on viewing and subscription-fee payment. For the government, this represents a civil-disobedience campaign with worrying implications.

The newspapers had much to do with stirring up the campaign and their role illustrates well some of the differences between the controls under which the print and electronic media work. Government control over broadcasters is much more direct than over the print media.

Dong-A Ilbo, a major Seoul daily with a long-standing reputation for speaking out against the government, attacked KBS in an editorial, saying: "The fairness of broadcasting can be ensured only when the broadcasting networks are run independently from the government or any political faction and are able to accommodate diverse opinions fairly to the maximum possible extent." The editorial called the subscription fees "quasi-taxes," arguing that the network is not state-owned" . . . but owned by the audience."

KBS responded to the editorial in an unusual manner by singling out the newspaper and criticising it in a nightly news programme – only to find itself under attack from all the major dailies the following day. Since then, KBS has become the subject of a torrent of discussion and the butt of humour in the press.

The NKDP and Christian groups have been concerned about KBS for some time. Soon after the national assembly elections of February last year, the NKDP talked of suing KBS for unfair coverage of the campaign, calling for the resignation of KBS president Lee Won Hong, who has since been become minister of culture and information (MCI). As NKDP spokesman Hong Sa Duk put it: "Every time we get a chance in the national assembly, we attack their completely biased attitude and the total control which the MCI has over them. People do not trust KBS, they read the papers instead."

When NKDP adviser and dissident leader Kim Young Sam attacked KBS at a recent rally in Taegu, calling for a boycott on subscription payments and viewing of the two KBS channels, he drew large applause from the crowd. KBS crews covering the rally took the precaution that day of removing the network insignia from their cameras for fear of being roughed up due to past coverage of demonstrations, which have been consistently painted as insurrections threatening the stability of the country.

Since then, the NKDP has organised the anti-KBS campaign, calling on all party members to place printed anti-KBS stickers on their front gates showing their solidarity. The party is also preparing a bill which, if approved by the national assembly, would end subscription fees and cut the strong links between the network and the MCI. The NKDP drive has given new vigour to a similar campaign launched in February by the National Council of Churches, an umbrella organisation representing six major Protestant denominations.

Apart from the issue of press freedom, the Christians and Dong-A Ilbo have their own reasons for opposing KBS. KBS turned into a behemoth in 1980, when the new military regime of President Chun Doo Hwan forced a consolidation of two formally private companies – the TV company TBS, which was owned by the Samsung group, and Dong-A, a radio station owned by the newspaper of the same name.

At the same time, the Christian Broadcasting System was ordered to cease its frequently anti-government news programmes and confine itself to religious material. And Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. (MBC), which had been owned by a pro-government foundation, was required to sell 65% of its shares to KBS. MBC runs commercials and does not take a subscription fee.

KBS in its present form is to a large extent the creation of Lee, who earned a reputation during his years there for his tough, hard-working approach to the network's consolidation. Lee is a political hardliner who, as a minister, has become a forceful mouthpiece of the government over the past year.

Lee's harsh attacks on the NKDP and dissident students have made him a favourite target of the opposition party, which has twice introduced motions in the national assembly calling for his resignation. In a recent incident within the assembly, Lee was prevented from finishing a speech describing the press as free by some NKDP members, who pushed him away from the podium.

At the time of KBS' expansion, the government hoped it would become a public network with the credibility of the BBC or Japan's NHK, the frequently mentioned as models. Following these models, KBS started out entirely supported by subscription but, within a year, financial pressures drove it to take advertising.

Now subscription fees run at Won 2,500 (US$2.85) per TV set a month and last year they accounted for just under half of KBS' revenue, the rest coming from commercials. Any cuts in revenues would be very difficult to achieve at a time when KBS is believed to be under financial strain due to heavy investments in facilities and equipment for the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Focusing on KBS subscriptions seems to have tapped a popular feeling, especially among middle-class supporters; "We [South Koreans] have grown up surrounded by propaganda, but there is something especially irritating about having to pay for it," a university professor said.

Some changes in the way KBS is run are likely. The ruling Democratic Justice Party is under great pressure to find a solution to the problem and is discussing the issue with KBS and the MCI. The most likely outcome is a partial end to commercials on the network.

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which led to "president" Pak Jung Hi's assassination by his aide, the then-KCIA director.

A week ago earlier, fierce clashes between student-worker demonstrations and riot police forced the NKDP to call off a rally scheduled for May 3 in the major south Korean industrial port city of Inchon 24 miles west of Seoul.

A crowd estimated at more than 10,000 gathered outside a city auditorium, where the party had planned to hold a rally to promote its campaign for constitutional reform.

Shortly before 2 p.m. – the rally's scheduled starting time – police fired tear gas shots at the rally attendants, while students retaliated by throwing rocks and Molotov cocktail bombs.

A harsh clash started.

Although police blamed the demonstrators for the disturbance that forced the party to call of the rally, the NKDP accused police of a "premeditated plot" to thwart the rally.

NKDP spokesman Hong Sa Duk said, "Police fired tear gas bombs first to incite the students despite repeated pleas by party officials not to do so."

Sporadic clashes occurred here and there as police ran after the fleeing demonstrators.

They chanted, "Down with the dictatorial government" and "Yankees, go home."

Some demonstrators raided a local "government" party (DJP) office, throwing gasoline bottle bombs that caused minor damage.

At one point, some demonstrators commandeered a police truck to use as a shield in their rock-throwing fight against the police.

In the course of hours of intermittent clashes, dozens of people were injured, at least 13 policemen and rioters requiring hospital treatment.

This would have been the seventh in a series of opposition rallies that started in mid-February for the constitutional reform campaign.

Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam on May 5 accused the police of "having deliberately foiled the opposition party's rally in Inchon."

Kim Dae Jung, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, alleged: "The abortion of the Inchon rally resulted from the government's excessive reaction which was premeditated."

He then criticized the "government" as attempting to make ill use of the Inchon case to suppress students, workers and the United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification chaired by the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan.

Kim Yong Sam also said, "The police impeded the Inchon rally willfully and systematically."

"No scheme to obstruct our rally", he said, "will succeed. Our peaceful struggle to end the dictatorship will continue until democratization is achieved."

"The only way to solve the problem at this moment is for Chon Du Hwan to present a program for democratization more clearly and frankly," Kim added.

Tens of thousands of Masan citizens march through streets in the city on May 10. Kim Yong Sam and Li Min U with leaders of the NKDP on an open car respond to the cheering citizens, waving their hands. They shouted anti-"government" slogans to demand political reform for the democratization during a 1.5km march.

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the Kwangju massacre."

Students harshly clashed with about 500 riot police in full combat gear, hurling Molotov cocktails and stones in the ensuing melee.

The clash continued for about an hour.

Earlier, on May 14, some 2,000 Chonnam University students staged a fierce anti-"government" demonstration, hurling petroleum bombs into the office of the university president and setting two school automobiles ablaze.

They shattered window panes of the administration building while hoisting a red flag after pulling down a "new village movement" flag atop the building.

The students' action started when hundreds of riot police advanced onto the campus around 3 p.m. to disperse students rallying for the inauguration of a provincial inter-collegiate body, the "Struggle Committee for Anti-imperialism and Anti-fascist Dictatorship."

Some 300 students attacked the administration building, claiming that the president had requested police intervention.

About 1,000 students attempted to take to the streets and fought against the tear gas firing police on the campus, using school vehicles as a shield.

Meanwhile more than 10,000 students from 12 universities in Seoul and 21 universities in Seoul provinces demonstrated on campuses in commemoration of the Kwangju incident in 1980.

Some 300 Seoul National University students held a protest rally at the campus plaza, pledging their struggles against the envisioned introduction by the authorities of a "double-executive system."

They also claimed that "American imperialists should be driven out," describing the United States as an abattoir of the Kwangju crime.

Some 800 students of Ewha Womans University held a ceremony to declare a "liberated university." They called for the boycott of classes, chanting anti-"government" and anti-American slogans.

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